

## HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu, H. T., Second-class Matter.  
Semi-Weekly—Issued Tuesdays and Fridays.

WALTER G. SMITH, Editor.

## Subscription Rates:

Per Month.....\$ .25 Per Month, Foreign.....\$ .30  
Per Year.....\$ 3.00 Per Year, Foreign.....\$ 3.60  
Payable Invariably in Advance.

CHARLES S. CRANE, Manager.

FRIDAY : : : : : FEBRUARY 8

## THE MODERN INQUISITION.

The "third degree" as the extortion of evidence at a police inquisition is called, first came into wide public notice when Czolgosz, the assassin of President McKinley, was made the victim of its mysterious processes. It was the belief of the police, after the Buffalo tragedy, that Czolgosz had accomplices, among them Emma Goldman; so within a day or two after the arrest of the assassin the "third degree" was administered to him. Whatever was done to extort a confession of partnership failed. Czolgosz remained mute, though it was currently reported, with what actual authority we do not know, that he had been put through a severe physical experience. There was much comment and some inquiry; but as the man at issue was a hated criminal, no attempt was made to probe the charge.

Police reporters in most American cities believe the "third degree" to be, in its mildest stage, a severe cross examination reinforced by threats or by false promises of a mitigation of sentence; and that, in its more drastic stages, it embodies the dark cell, starvation and occasionally blows. Here in Honolulu it has, undoubtedly, taken the latter form and that of a modification of the Philippine water cure. Blows were admitted, in one case under the Brown police administration and charged by the victims in several; and the story of the water cure, as administered by the then Assistant Sheriff, is subject to no very grave doubts by those who were cognizant of police methods.

Of course, the "third degree," if only half as black as it has been painted, is as uncivilized as some of the inquisitorial ways of Spanish courts in the middle ages; and on that account we are glad to see a growing curiosity about it in the moral press. A new phase, attending the merely mental application of the process is that of obtaining confessions, which are as likely to be false as true, by hypnotic suggestion; certain facts about which have been collated by The Friend, in its current number. We quote:

Dr. J. S. Christison of Chicago, chancing early last year into a court room where a young man, Ivens by name, was on trial for murder, was powerfully impressed with the conviction that a so-called confession, wrung from the prisoner by "sweat-box" methods, was due entirely to hypnotic suggestion. He at once interested himself in the case, studied it deeply and became convinced of the innocence of the accused. The man was convicted, sentenced and hanged. But not before Dr. Christison had laid the circumstances before a number of leading specialists, among whom were Professors James and Munsterberg of Harvard. Prof. James went so far as to send a telegram asking a reprieve, but all to no avail. Both of these gentlemen expressed the conviction of the worthlessness of the extorted confession as evidence in this case.

Enough is known of the case now to make it almost impossible that this young man should have committed the murder. Dr. Christison has investigated criminal records and secured startling testimony bearing upon the question of the weight to be given to "sweat-box" confessions of crime where no corroborating evidence is available. The Springfield Republican of December 27, 1906, in commenting on this subject, says:

"There is no sort of question that many innocent people have been put to death through such evidence. Not long ago we noted an article in the Green Bag, a legal publication, which gave an account of a case happening years ago in Bennington county, Vt., where a man, suddenly disappeared and two brothers with whom he was last seen, after being held in jail for some time and in the midst of much popular excitement, finally were induced to confess the crime, going into all the details of a shocking murder. Through a string of bare chances of a most remarkable character, the murdered man was found alive down in New Jersey and brought back just in time to save the brothers from execution. He had gone off of his own free will. One of the most famous cases of this sort is recorded of Gloucestershire, Eng., back in 1660, where two Perry brothers and their mother were charged with the murder of William Harrison, who had disappeared. They confessed it, but later repudiated the confession, as did Ivens, but were convicted and hanged. Several years later Harrison returned home. One Chicago lawyer tells Dr. Christison that he has found recorded in modern criminal annals 117 cases of execution for murder upon confessions in which the alleged victims were afterward found to be alive. The hypnotic theory of disassociated personality certainly has enough substance to it to compel from the administrators of criminal law great caution regarding confessions which have been induced by what are known as police sweat-box methods."

It is reasonable to conclude that the rights of accused men need the further safeguarding of law; so that there can be no time between arrest and trial when they can be exposed to any form of police or legal catechizing without the presence of counsel. To permit anything like an inquisition by police or jailors is to return to the medieval code of jurisprudence.

## THE PROPOSED JUNKET.

Hawaii spends a great deal of money to get tourists and no class of tourists could possibly be of more value to it than representative Congressmen of both houses. It would pay to get them here at any price required for transportation and entertainment. The long visit of Congressman Hepburn, made at his own expense, has been of incalculable value to the interests of the Territory in Congress. The visits of Senators Morgan and Cullom and of the late Representative Hitt made them fast and useful friends of Hawaii. These examples are by no means all that might be cited; we have never lost and have always gained by the visits of the men who do things in Congress with an eye single to the public welfare.

But let the Advertiser emphasize the qualifying word "representative." Every legislative body is ruled and run by a fractional part of its membership. The rank and file do as they are told. Twenty men from the House and Senate could give Hawaii or withhold from it anything it might want within the scope of reasonable legislation. A hundred might be found who would be of no more value to us than non-official tourists and not so much if we had to pay their bills. Hence if any money is to be invested in a Congressional junket, the invitations ought to be given out with a care hardly to be expected of any but experienced friends of Hawaii at Washington. If the preference for leadership is departed from at all it should be in the case of the full membership of some important committee having jurisdiction in matters of local concern.

To sum up: If Hawaii pays the expenses of Congressional visitors it should insist upon its choice between a lot of good fellows who want a tropical lark and serious-minded statesmen who are students of insular problems.

## THE ACHI BENEFACTION.

We congratulate Mr. Achi. There is really nothing that Honolulu needs so much as more government. The city, with the general oversight of the Territorial authorities and the more intimate ministrations of the county officials, is fairly aching to get a \$5000 mayor and a lot more expensive functionaries. It has money to burn and taxes are not yet half so high as they average in some European and other American cities.

Mr. Achi has attended to our needs with great skill and it is pleasant to know, besides providing such a nice lot of new offices, that he has vested the mayor with enough patronage to enable him to construct the finest political machine ever organized in Polynesia.

For Mayor—Wm. C. Achi.  
Platform—All there is in it.

## NOT A NEWSPAPER SENSATION.

About the most absurd talk we hear is that the row between Japan and the United States is an affair of the newspapers.

Is it to be supposed that the President sent his startling message to Congress favoring the Japanese and thereby alienating the Pacific slope, the labor elements and the Republican politicians who truckle to labor, simply because of newspaper chatter?

Did he hustle a cabinet minister across the continent to umpire a school row because of some irresponsible item he saw in his evening paper?

Did he urge the California Legislature to go slow with its contemplated anti-Oriental bills, and invite the school politicians of San Francisco to come and see him post haste because some yellow reporter had suffered from a rush of fakes to the head?

Has Congress and the Navy Department, at his urgency, started in to safeguard American interests in the Pacific as was not for a moment thought necessary three months ago, just because the press made a mountain out of a molehill?

These generals and admirals and attaches and statesmen who ridicule the idea of there being any serious friction with Japan are either talking under orders or talking through their hats.

The Advertiser doesn't merely infer this; it knows it. Its knowledge of what had happened up to three weeks ago was just as official as if one of its reporters had brought to it a packet of diplomatic correspondence on the subject written in plain English. Days before the President took action, this paper warned the public of the very serious phases of the Japanese trouble and urged Honolulu officials to stop "Jap baiting." It said that something dangerous had come to pass with Japan; and now, weeks afterward, it has the satisfaction of seeing such papers as the Army and Navy Journal hinting at the same state of facts.

Some day the written diplomacy of this period will be published both at Washington and Tokio and then the people will realize, not only the critical nature of the situation as it stood, when the President's message was written, but will credit the President with a patience, anadroitness and a sobriety of judgment with which not even some of his friends have credited him. Let it be hoped he will be able to impart some of these qualities to the California politicians, as he did to the United States Senators who started in at once, when the President's message was received, to muddle the Japanese affair with their bills and resolutions—and who haven't been heard from since.

## THE GANG REAPPEARS.

It seems to have been forgotten that the candidates in the county campaign who led the promising to raise the wage-scale on the roads were DEFEATED—notably Gear, the chief sponsor of the scheme. At least the peanut politicians of the county committee have overlooked that point and they have had the impertinence to summon certain Republican supervisors before their repudiated membership to explain why they voted against the increase. This paper entertains the hope that if such supervisors condescend to go before the committee they will snub it as roundly as the voters did at the polls; and advise the Zablanis, Murrys and the rest that, morally speaking, they were as much voted out of party offices last fall as the wage-promisers whom they were trying to elect were, legally speaking, voted out of the running for county offices.

The increase of the wage scale at a time when the police and fire departments have been weakened for economy's sake was a rotten proceeding; and any supervisor who voted against it deserves well of his constituents.

In the proceedings of the county committee we note a movement towards the enactment of a municipal bill, to further increase the burdens of the taxpayers and the opportunities of graft. This is not the Achi enterprise but another one, without the saving grace of a combination with the county. And who, do you suppose, have been appointed to draft this precious instrument and do it by Wednesday next? Look at this fine collection of publicists:

J. H. Boyd.

W. F. Drake.

N. Fernandez.

Charles Clark.

Harry Murray.

Nice prospect of graftless municipal government with that hui getting the thing started.

The spirit of this municipal enterprise may be judged by a demand for a Police Commission through which it is expected to regain control of the opportunities of graft which the people wrested from the old gang last November. Harry Murray, relict of the Brown administration, is sponsor for the Police Commission idea and C. W. Booth, the frequently-defeated job-chaser and spring-seller, is interested in taking control of his appointees away from the Sheriff.

Evidently the Civic Federation has plenty of work cut out for it and we should not be surprised if a Union League Club embracing the respectable and public-spirited men of the Republican party would also be useful. Evidently the old gang, by hook or by crook, and principally by crook, is going to make a desperate effort to recover its lost ground.

## THE HILO BREAKWATER.

Hilo's fight at Washington for a breakwater was made necessary by the action of Colonel Heuer, of the Engineer Corps, who had reported against the project. It seems that, according to a Congressional document just issued, Captain Slattery had recommended a rubble mound breakwater, with concrete superstructure, to cost \$2,092,879; but that, on November 7 last, Colonel Heuer, the division engineer, expressed the opinion that the proposed improvement was not warranted by the present and prospective commercial interests involved. Both reports were referred as required by law to the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors. At this juncture Hilo got busy and Mr. Thurston was sent to make an argument before the Board. The result of that and of a further investigation led the engineers to recommend a breakwater, entirely of rock, to cost \$1,700,000. In accepting this estimate, the Chief of Engineers, Brigadier General Mackenzie, concurred in the opinion that the benefits to the commercial interests of Hawaii would justify such an outlay. The approving action taken in Congress followed, enough money being started through the channels of appropriation to begin the work.

Editor Shiozawa is probably right in saying that Japanese cable news via Victoria is often stale when it reaches Hawaii. For years the Associated Press has largely depended on Oriental news which Victoria got in the Empress mail, generally at a later date than that in which the same news had reached Hawaii by the Harriman and Japanese steamers. Some of the cablegrams from the Victoria budget which are sent here from San Francisco might have been sent from here to that city a week before.

There may be a good deal in the argument of the Maui News relative to prevention of illicit liquor selling, but any law that does not give the residents of suburban sections and along rural highways—or wherever there is not regular police surveillance—protection from groggeries amidst their homes will be radically defective. Perhaps in many cases local option would not afford such protection, so that apart from that question there should be statutory metes and bounds put to the locating of taverns.

An amazing story comes from Washington about a bitter passage of speech between the President and Senator Foraker at the annual dinner of the Gridiron Club. Reduced to the simplest terms of speech the President insulted Senator Foraker because of his attitude in the Brownsville case and the Senator in retorting defied the President. Mr. Roosevelt also shook his finger at H. H. Rogers, while denouncing trusts. The whole affair was undignified and can not but make a painful impression on the country.

Where is there a better place than Hawaii for maneuvers of a joint fleet of Asiatic and North Pacific squadrons? It was chosen for that purpose a few years ago over all competitors and nothing has occurred since to disturb the advantages it then enjoyed.

If torrential weather continues for another month the street repair bill will make the average taxpayer long to get his name safely stowed away on the delinquent list.

A London physician reports that the sugar eater is proof against consumption. The physician in question recommends that every person should eat at least twenty lumps of sugar or an equivalent in candy daily.

The Legislature will cut a bad figure at Washington if it chooses to forego \$30,000 Federal aid for a regular session simply to enable the members to enjoy the emoluments of an extra session.

## TRADE WITH CUBA.

Exports from the United States to Cuba in the calendar year 1906 were larger than in any other year of American trade with that island. Imports from the island fell \$10,000,000 below those of the high record year, 1905, this fall being due to a reduction in prices of sugar, of which the quantity imported in 1906 was greater than in any earlier year in the history of our trade with that island.

The total value of exports to Cuba in 1906, as shown by figures just compiled by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor, was \$46,491,944, against \$44,569,812 in 1905, \$33,644,345 in 1904, and \$23,504,417 in 1903, the year immediately preceding the beginning of the present reciprocity treaty with Cuba.

Exports from the United States to Cuba never touched the \$20,000,000 line until 1892 and 1893, when under the reciprocity authorized by the act of 1890 they averaged \$22,000,000 in each of the years named. In 1894 the figure dropped to \$17,000,000 and did not again cross the \$20,000,000 line until 1899, averaging about \$24,000,000 per annum from that time until the end of 1903. In December of 1903 the new reciprocity agreement went into operation, and in 1904 the total was, as above indicated, over \$32,000,000; in 1905, over \$44,000,000; and in 1906, over \$46,000,000.

On the import side the values ranged between \$50,000,000 and \$75,000,000 per annum down to the end of 1894, dropping as low as \$16,000,000 during the war period, but again crossing the \$30,000,000 line in 1900, reaching \$57,000,000 in 1903, \$75,000,000 in 1904, \$95,857,856 in 1905, and dropping to \$85,055,295 in 1906.

This fall in the value of imports from Cuba in 1906 is due, as already indicated, to a reduction in the price of sugar, the quantity of sugar imported from the island during the year being considerably greater than in 1905, when the total value was much larger. The eleven months' figures which the Bureau of Statistics has now at hand show for 1906, 2,680,687,271 pounds of sugar imported from Cuba, valued at \$56,344,473; while for the corresponding months of 1905 the 2,283,094,054 pounds of sugar imported from that island were valued at \$69,573,899, the average price per pound for the eleven months of 1906 being 2.12 cents, and in the eleven months of 1905, 3.05 cents.

Sugar, as above indicated, forms by far the largest part of the imports into the United States from Cuba, being in the eleven months ending with November, 1906, \$56,344,473, against \$14,098,105 for leaf tobacco, \$9,938,089 for cigars and cigarettes, \$2,145,284 for iron ore, \$1,202,979 for bananas, and \$625,289 for molasses.

On the export side the number and variety of articles forming the trade are much greater. In the eleven months for which the Bureau of Statistics has now detailed figures, the principal articles exported to Cuba were: Manufactures of iron and steel, \$7,829,608, against \$7,322,878 in the corresponding months of the preceding year; wheat flour, \$2,613,034, against \$3,185,872 in the corresponding months of 1905; lard, \$2,582,454, against \$2,068,819 in the same months of 1905; lumber, \$2,175,156, against \$1,700,867 in the corresponding months of 1905; bituminous coal, \$1,658,995, against \$1,375,626 in the same months of 1905; boots and shoes, \$1,639,302, against \$1,405,947 in the corresponding months of the preceding year; cars and carriages, \$1,318,363, against \$702,739 in the corresponding months of the preceding year; corn, \$1,190,820, against \$1,004,115 in the same months of the preceding year; cattle, \$991,032, against \$1,941,452 in the same months of 1905; cotton cloths, \$892,560, against \$1,140,001 in the same months of the preceding year; other cotton manufactures, \$484,130, against \$383,914 in the corresponding months of 1905; vegetables, \$465,161, against \$810,273 in the corresponding months of 1905; eggs, \$748,517, against \$366,550 in the corresponding months of the preceding year; instruments and apparatus for scientific purposes, \$671,003, against \$462,512 in the corresponding months of the preceding year; and electrical machinery, \$436,681, against \$78,602 in the same months of 1905. Other important items in the exports to the island during the eleven months of 1906 were: Hams, \$503,315; pork, salted or pickled, \$634,026; lard compounds, \$915,460; bacon, \$478,937; crude mineral oil, \$545,518; refined mineral oil, \$271,898; paper, \$443,519; builders' hardware, \$530,988; sewing machines, \$310,187; and locomotives, \$468,508.

The official figures of the Cuban Government show that the United States in 1905 supplied 45 1-3 per cent. of the total imports of Cuba and took 86 1-2 per cent. of the total exports of that island.

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)  
James Gull, for several years manager of the Hawaiian Mercantile Co. at Kohala, retired from that position last week and is now in charge of the house furnishing department of E. O. Hall & Son, Ltd.

Eddie Desha has signed for another season with the Punahou baseball team. The Diamond Heads have been expecting him, but they will now have to look elsewhere. The Punahou will probably have all the Desha boys.

The Department of Public Works officials report that practically no damage was done to the Nuuanu dam during the storm of Sunday morning. A few yards of gravel were washed down the canyon and deposited in the basin above the dam.

Editor Shiozawa of the Hawaii Shinto puts little credit in the Associated Press despatch from Victoria which states that the Japanese government is about to allow four thousand laborers a month to leave the Empire for these islands.  
In a late issue of the "Yale News" of New Haven we find, in the rearrangement of the twelve divisions of "Sheff" for coming term, that Geo. F. Renton, Jr. is one of twenty-seven freshmen in Honor Section, Division No. 1, of the Sheffield School of Science, Yale University.

A fine collection of curios, cigars, fans and other plunder was made yesterday by the Custom House officers, from the passengers of the transport Thomas, nearly all of whom walked ashore with dutiable goods and tried to dodge the officials on guard, their packages being confiscated as a result.

County Treasurer Trent will hereafter make his monthly reports more elaborate, so as to show how much every person on the county payroll has drawn.  
No insurance will be placed on the property acquired by the Government in exchange for Lunal lands, as it is not the custom to insure Government property.

A blossom of the lauhala tree, a somewhat rare sight in Honolulu, has been sent to the Promotion Committee rooms by Mrs. Weaver and has been admired by a number of visitors. The great blossom has a particularly sweet perfume.

It is reported that the action taken by Japanese hotel-keepers at a meeting of their union, in passing a resolution against the departure hence of Japanese for the mainland pending the decision of the San Francisco difficulty, was due to the fact that the steamship combination advertising for Coast-bound passengers offered the hotel-keepers a per capita bonus no larger than the rake-off they were already receiving on account of their lodgers from other sources.

Yesterday's issue of A Liberdade, the Portuguese paper, contains a refutation of a proclamation lately issued by the acting governor of Madeira, which warned the Madeirans against emigrating to Hawaii. Editor Durao points out that, while few of his countrymen may have returned home wealthy, the Portuguese who have made their homes here own property assessed at \$3,000,000, besides the Punchbowl leaseholds at \$1,500,000, and \$250,000 in the savings banks.

\* 23.1275 paid. 16 per cent. paid.

—REVISION—

Morning Session:

5 Haw. C. & Sug. Co., \$5.50; 5 Ewa,

25; 25 Hon. B. & M. Co., 27.75.

BETWEEN BORDS.

5 Ewa, 24.375.

Marshal Hendry brought four Federal prisoners, including one detained

as a witness, from Hilo. The Marshal

has not given up hopes of catching

Yoshida, the defendant who defaulted

in appearance for trial for conspiracy

at Hilo. Judge Dole meantime has de-

clared the man's bond forfeited. His

uncle Yoshida and Fred Makino are

the sureties in \$1000 each.